

COMOROS

A portrait of a woman with dark skin and braided hair, wearing a white headscarf with intricate floral patterns and a blue patterned garment. She is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a blurred outdoor scene with green foliage and a blue sky.

SUMMARY

**COST OF ELIMINATING
UNMET NEEDS FOR**

**FAMILY
PLANNING**

END UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING

The commitment of the Government of the Union of the Comoros to accelerate the achievement of the transformative outcome “End unmet need for family planning by 2030” is embodied by the signature of the Family Planning 2030 commitment. The aim is to focus more closely on the financing problems that are disrupting the smooth running of the program. Indeed, in 2022, the contraceptive prevalence rate reached its lowest level at 8.6 per cent.

The main guidelines adopted to achieve Family Planning objectives by 2030 are:

- Optimizing achievements in terms of policies and an enabling environment for family planning (FP) based on human rights and sexual and reproductive rights
- Generating demand for reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP) that guarantees gender equality and respect for human rights;
- Strengthening integrated, inclusive, human rights-based, quality RH/FP service offerings;
- Securing quality RH/FP products and efficient logistics management of the inputs.

As with the transformative result of eliminating avoidable maternal deaths, strategies to eliminate unmet needs for family planning cannot be dissociated from the need to strengthen the health system, so that the required services can be offered to the entire population, including those in remote areas. The annual and total costs of family planning calculated by FAMPLAN include 85 per cent for contraceptive products and medical consumables and 15 per cent for related services.

The cost estimate for implementing the strategies considers three distinct scenarios:

- Scenario 1 targets a minimum modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 15 per cent by 2030.
- Scenario 2 considers a moderate target, aiming for a modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) of around 30 per cent.





- Scenario 3 aims for an ambitious increase in the mCPR to 50 per cent, and an accelerated reduction of unmet needs for family planning to "zero" by 2030.

For the first scenario, the overall cost is US\$3,204,655 giving an unmet needs rate of 27.9 per cent for a mCPR of 15 per cent.

The total cost for the moderate scenario is \$5,530,212. It enables to achieve an unmet needs rate of 12.9 per cent in 2030, with a corresponding mCPR of 30 per cent.

The ambitious scenario requires a cost of \$13,919,612 enabling the unmet needs for FP to be eliminated by 2031. The target CPRm of 50 per cent is reached in 2034.

The simulation result also shows that a significant increase in the number of avoided unwanted pregnancies is expected when the rate of unmet need tends towards zero.

In 2030, the cumulative number of avoided unwanted pregnancies is:

- **36,146 for the minimum hypothesis, with a mCPR of 15 per cent.**
- **61,935 for the moderate hypothesis, when the mCPR reaches 30 per cent.**
- **176,443 when the use of modern contraception methods continues until 2034, with an mCPR reaching 50 per cent.**

Also, the number of avoided maternal deaths by the use of modern contraceptive methods shows the same trend as the variation in the number of avoided unwanted pregnancies in relation to the evolution of mCPR. These results demonstrate the benefits of investing in access to modern contraceptive methods.

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